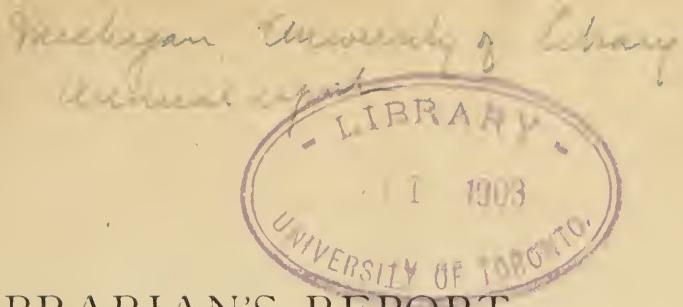




LIBRARY  
Z  
733  
7623  
1901/02



## LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

JULY 1, 1901—JUNE 30, 1902.

*To the Honorable, the Board of Regents:*

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the By-Law of the University requiring the librarian to make an annual report on the growth and condition of the library, I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the year 1901-1902.

There were in all of the libraries, June 30, 1902, 165,000 volumes and 1,500 pamphlets.\*

Of these, 130,654 volumes and 1,250 pamphlets were in the General Library; 19,627 volumes were in the Law Library; 12,062 volumes and 200 pamphlets were in the Medical Library; 1,120 volumes were in the Dental Library; and 1,537 volumes and 50 pamphlets in the Library of the Homœopathic Medical College.

In my report for the year 1892 I referred to the fact that we were *binding* the more important of our unbound pamphlets, and dwelt at some length upon the reasons for doing so.

At that time we could not make much haste in the matter, but after the establishment of the bindery it was possible to move faster, and the work has been pushed as rapidly as possible. For the last three or four years it has not seemed expedient to report the number of pamphlets left unbound, as nothing definite could be reported. Now, however, the change has gone so far that an enumeration on the new basis may be begun. In passing to this new enumeration I will state briefly what has been done.

Of what had before been called *unbound pamphlets* simply, we made three classes:

\* The above number of volumes is the number remaining after a reduction has been made for lost and worn out books.

1. Those of special interest for any reason, and those containing considerable matter were bound singly, and each one was called a *volume* and counted as a volume.

2. Those of sufficient importance to catalogue, but not of sufficient importance to bind singly, were classified and bound in volumes. Disposed of in this way they were no longer counted singly, but collectively as volumes.

3. Those worthy of preservation, but not of sufficient importance to catalogue, were classified and disposed of in such a manner as to be available if wanted. These are known as *pamphlets* and reported as such.

Of the first class, that is, those of sufficient interest to bind singly, 3,100 have been bound. Of the second class, 3,185 have been bound in 163 volumes, averaging about 20 to the volume. Where there have not been enough of a class to form a volume, a volume has been begun in a temporary case. These temporary cases receive the proper volume number and go upon the shelves, and the pamphlets they contain are catalogued. When a sufficient number to form a volume have accumulated they are permanently bound and the temporary case is available for similar use again. Of the third class, 1,500 have been disposed of in the manner already described.

In regard to the quality of the binding put upon these pamphlets, experience has demonstrated that when a number are bound together, good material and good workmanship are necessary, and this experience has guided us in the binding of the classified pamphlets.

The greater number of pamphlets bound singly have generally been inexpensively bound. Such as were rare and of exceptional value received coverings to correspond with their contents.

The new arrangement of our maps, to which I alluded in my last report, and which we hoped to accomplish during the year, we were obliged to postpone for various reasons.

The total additions for the year were 9,539 volumes, distributed as follows: General Library, 7,355 volumes; Law Library, 800 volumes; Medical Library, 1,163 volumes; Dental Library, 106 volumes; Homœopathic Library, 115 volumes.

The number of periodicals regularly received was 1000. Of these 739 came to the General Library; 20 to the Law Library; 200 to the Medical Library; 16 to the Dental Library, and 25 to the Homœopathic Library.

Your appropriation for the purchase of books for the year, including subscriptions to periodicals and the maintenance of the bindery, was \$16,000.00. You divided this sum among the several libraries as follows:

General Library.....	\$10,580 00
Law Library.....	2,460 00
Medical Library.....	2,460 00
Dental Library.....	250 00
Homœopathic Library.....	250 00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$16,000 00

#### THE GENERAL LIBRARY.

ADDITIONS.—Of the 7,355 volumes added to the General Library, 3,711 were purchased, 3,085 were presented, and 559 were the result of binding periodicals.

EXPENDITURES.—The bills certified to by me for this library, exclusive of the bindery bills, amounted to \$8,649.47. Of this sum \$7,003.82 was for books and periodical publications received irregularly, and \$1,645.65 was for annual subscriptions to periodicals for the year 1902.

For miscellaneous expenses for the year, you assigned to the library the sum of \$1,196.00. The expenditures were as follows:

Day Attendant in Cloak Room.....	\$ 171 00
Evening Attendant in Cloak Room.....	64 98
Stationery and Postage.....	104 39
Sundries, Catalogue Cards, Readers' Slips, Etc.....	278 80
Pay of two young ladies doing general work.....	619 52
<hr/>	
*Total .....	\$ 1,238 69

This account was therefore overdrawn \$42.69.

The expenditures from the endowment funds were as follows:

Expended of the income of the Ford-Messer Fund.....	\$977 58
Expended of the income of the Coyl Fund.....	180 99
No draft was made upon the Goethe Fund.	

\*This sum is accounted for here as money used entirely for the General Library. It should be said that it was drawn upon, also, for the miscellaneous expenses of the Medical, Dental, and Homœopathic Libraries.

According to the Treasurer's books the condition of the three funds, July 1, 1902, was as follows:

Ford-Messer Fund (\$20,000) with unexpended interest added.....	\$24,375	77
Coyl Fund (\$10,000) with unexpended interest added.....	12,659	38
Goethe Fund with interest (see below).....	206	09

IMPORTANT PURCHASES.—It has been the policy of the Library Committee to use the income of the Ford-Messer and Coyl Funds for the purchase of important sets of books and not for single volumes. On this account the greater number of the following valuable additions to the library for the year must be credited to those funds.

1. Sargent's <i>Silva of North America</i> , Vols. 1-12 (Volumes 13 and 14 are yet to be supplied).....	\$350	00
2. Dugdale's <i>Monasticon</i> and History of St. Pauls. 9 Vols....	160	00
3. De Rossi <i>Bullettino di Arte Cristiana</i> , 1862-1895.....	101	00
4. <i>La Grande Encyclopédie</i> . 30 Vols.....	97	00
5. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh</i> . Vols. 1-39, Pt. 2, and Index, 1785-1888.....	250	00
6. <i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society</i> , 1st and 2nd series. 40 Vols .....	128	75
7. <i>The Studio</i> . 23 Vols.....	75	00
8. Canina's <i>L'Architettura Antica</i> . 9 Vols. of Text and 3 Vols. of Plates.....	62	74
9. <i>Académie Royale des inscriptions et des belles-lettres</i> . Paris: 1707-1808. 50 Vols.....	52	50
10. <i>Revue générale des Sciences pures et appliquées</i> . Vols 1-15.	45	90
11 Galileo. <i>Le opere. Edizione Nazionale</i> . 9 Vols.....	58	37
12. Mazois et Gau. <i>Ruines de Pompei</i> . 4 Vols .....	42	50
13. Somer's Tracts. 13 Vols .....	37	50

THE SHAKESPEARE AND GOETHE COLLECTIONS.—Mr. McMillan was not called upon for any contribution to the Shakespeare Library during the year. There were added to it, however, by purchase from the Library funds, from money obtained by the sale of duplicates (about \$50.00), and by gifts from various individuals, 64 volumes. The whole number of volumes is now 5,082.

The original Goethe fund, contributed by German-American citizens of the State and others was \$1,300.00. By resolution of the Board, June, 1886, the President of the University, the Professor of the Germanic Languages, and the Librarian were charged with the expenditure of the money, subject to the condition that when \$1,000.00 had been used the balance should be reserved as a fund and only the income of it expended. The sum constituting the fund would

therefore be \$300.00. Unexpected continuations of some works carried the expenditure beyond the specified amount (\$1,000.00). There will, therefore, be no further payments from this fund until by the addition of interest or further contributions to the fund, the present balance is raised to the required sum. Some additions to the collection were made during the year from the regular book appropriation of the German department, and these have raised the total of the collection to 1,024 volumes.

GIFTS.—The friends of the University have kept the Library in remembrance as is evidenced by the number of volumes presented, viz., 3,085.

The Duke of Loubat has continued to send the reproductions of ancient Mexican manuscripts executed for him. Two were received during the year—

1. *The Tonalamatl*, of the Aubin Collection. Edited by Edw. Seler A reproduction of an old Mexican MS. in the National Library of France with notes in English.

2. *Codex Fejervary-Mayer*, edited by Edw. Seler. A reproduction of a MS. in the Liverpool Free Public Museum.

Volumes 144 and 145 of their "Minutes" were received from the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain.

From Miss Sarah Dorsey, of Marshall, Michigan, were received the two following works (bound together), of the celebrated Dr. Konrad Gesner, viz.,

1. *Thierbuch*.

2. *Fischbuch*.

These are parts of his *Historia Animalia* which was a summary of the knowledge of his time in regard to animal life. The illustrations, which are numerous, are very curious.

A complete file of the *Evening News* (Detroit) for the year was received from the publisher, James E. Scripps, Esq.

The Rev. Henry C. Granger, of Chicago, of the Class of '71, whose gifts have been frequent and valuable, gave 56 volumes and 77 pamphlets. The greater part of these were Catholic works and they strengthen much our weak collection of the books of that church.

From Mr. Peter Schmidt, of Pontiac, were received the

numbers of the German periodical, *Die Illustrirte Zeitung*, for sixteen years.

Mr. Kendall P. Brooks gave sets of the *Baptist Missionary Magazine*, the *Home Magazine* (Baptist), and various church reports.

The Missionary magazines are valuable not only for the religious matter that they contain, but also for the geographical, ethnological, and linguistic matter contributed by foreign missionaries.

From H. P. Davock, Esq., of Detroit (Class of '70), 287 volumes of miscellaneous books were received. A number of these were rare and valuable.

Dr. Mary M. Cutler, of the Medical Class of '88, and now of Seoul, Corea, has for several years been sending us a number of the periodical publications of that country. She gave us last year 50 volumes of Corean books to which reference was made in my report. Later she added another volume to her gift. This was "An Atlas of the Chinese Empire, compiled in the time of the Emperor Kung Leung of the Ching Dynasty." It consists of 12 parts, brought together and held between board covers by cords.

From Mr. William J. Howard, of Toronto, Canada, 80 volumes relating to the Society of Friends were received. They relate to the history and doctrines of the society. It would be difficult to find eighty works on this subject of more value than these. They were presented by Mr. Howard as a memorial of his late wife, Anna Halleck Kelsey Howard, a graduate of the Law Class of 1880.

Mr. William Viennot, of the National Library of France, sent volumes 6 and 7 of the Catalogue of printed books of that library. He had previously sent the earlier volumes.

On my representation that we had a few numbers of the Journal of the Diocese of Western Michigan, the Rt. Rev. George D. Gillespie, Bishop of the Diocese, kindly sent such others as were available for distribution. These went far towards completing our set.

In the disposition of the books of President Tappan, his Bible, in which he had himself recorded the marriage, births,

and deaths of the family, was secured by Professor Gabriel Campbell, now Professor of Philosophy in Dartmouth College. Professor Campbell had for some time had the feeling that the University ought to possess the volume, and in April it was presented by him, and it now has its place in the Library with other memorials of the first president of the University.

In response to a solicitation made by President Angell through the State Department at Washington, 54 volumes relating to the Art Collections of France were received from the government of that country. From the same source we have for a number of years received, as published, the volumes of the great historical publication *Collection de Documents inédits sur l'histoire de France*. Two additional volumes of this series came during the year. This generosity on the part of the French government is highly appreciated.

Yale University issued in connection with her Bicentennial Anniversary a series of publications representing the work of members of her Faculties. Copies of these publications, 29 in number, were sent to us with the compliments of Yale University. We received also from the University a copy of the "Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles," edited by Franklin B. Dexter, 3 volumes.

Mr. Louis F. Post, editor and publisher of "The Public," contributed Vols 1-4 of that publication, bound.

Hon. A. M. Todd, of Kalamazoo, presented through Dr. A. B. Prescott, a copy of *Das Buch zu Distilierendie*, von Hieronimus Brunsschwig, Strasburg, 1532. In this volume the operations of distilling, as then practiced, are profusely illustrated by two hundred quaint wood cuts.

Dr. H. S. Jewett, of Dayton, Ohio, of the Class of '68, gave 19 volumes. Among them were three exceedingly rare medical books of the sixteenth century for which we had been looking for some time without success. There was also a fine copy of the third edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols., folio, 1765.

Professor Kelsey, during his residence in Rome in 1900-1901, as Director of the American School of Classical Stud-

ies, found for sale at exceptionally low prices, a number of exceedingly valuable books for the work of his department. As it was impossible to pay for the more expensive ones from the Library Fund he represented the matter to Hon. D. M. Ferry, of Detroit, who authorized the purchase at his own expense. They were the great work of De Rossi, *La Roma Sotterranea Cristiana*, in 4 folio volumes, and Garrucci's *Storia della arte Cristiana*, in six folio volumes.

Professor J. M. Hart, of Cornell University, gave five important works on literary subjects.

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge here a very courteous act on the part of the Canadian government. I had applied to the Secretary of the Interior at Ottawa for maps showing the Forests Reserves of the Dominion. He replied that these were not on any maps, but that he would have their location shown, in color, on existing maps, and forward them. After a very little delay the maps, eight in number, with the promised additions, were received.

Sundry gifts of books and pamphlets are acknowledged from President Angell, from Professors Adams, Kelsey, Hempl, Demmon, and Freer; from Dr. S. A. Green, of Boston, Edwin S. Balch, of Philadelphia, Miss Pease, of this city, the Ann Arbor High School, and many other sources.

On solicitation, the following trade journals of the country were sent to the library by their proprietors:

1. Illustrated Glass and Pottery World. Chicago.
2. American Carpet and Upholstery Journal. Philadelphia.
3. St. Louis Lumberman. St. Louis.
4. Butchers and Packers Gazette. St. Louis.
5. Dry Goods Economist. New York.
6. National Provisioner. New York.
7. The Tradesman. Chattanooga, Tenn.
8. The Manufacturers Record. Baltimore.
9. Book-Keeper. Detroit.
10. Horseshoers' Journal. Detroit.
11. Indicator and National Journal of Insurance. Detroit.
12. Motorman and Conductor. Detroit.
13. Trade and the "Storekeeper." Detroit.
14. The Grand Rapids Furniture Record.
15. Threshermen's Review. St. Joseph, Michigan.
16. The Chicago Grocer.
17. The Lumber Trade Journal. New Orleans.

USE OF THE LIBRARY —The report of Mr. Finney, assistant in charge of circulation, sustains the opinion expressed during the year that there was an unwonted activity on the part of our readers. The recorded use of books was as follows:

Recorded circulation in Reading Room and Seminary Rooms.....	158,036 vols.
Drawn for home use by Professors.....	9,913 "
Total .....	167,949 "

This is 10 per cent. over the recorded circulation of last year. As I have had occasion to say before, this recorded use represents no more (if actually that) than one-half of the use of the library. Our inter-library loans amounted to 61 volumes.\*

The daily average of readers in the Reading Room was 175. The occasions were frequent when all of the seats (210) were filled, and no temporary accommodation that we could provide was adequate. At such times we felt obliged to permit an overflow to the stairways in the halls.

The number of students admitted to the stacks under the two-months rule was 75—the full number entitled to admission.

During the two semesters, 424 students were admitted to the Seminary Rooms, as follows: 120 to the East Room for the study of History, Political Economy, Pedagogy, Philosophy, and Mathematics; 304 to the West Room for the study of Language, Literature, and Art. It should be said here that these rooms are overcrowded, while many whose work requires facilities of this nature cannot be accommodated at all.

During the holiday vacation a scarcity of coal made it necessary to shut off the heat from all buildings except the Hospitals and that part of University Hall devoted to administration. As a number of students were remaining in town in order to use the library, which was of course uninhabitable,

---

\* For some years it has been the practice of the better equipped institutions to loan their books, if not in demand at home, to scholars in other institutions who desired to consult them for short intervals. The loan is not made directly to the individual, but to the library of the institution with which he is connected, which assumes financial responsibility for the loan, and is responsible also for the cost of transportation.

the rule requiring the use of books in the building was suspended and the doors opened for an hour each day for issuing books to students to use in their rooms. About 100 volumes were issued daily in this way and no losses resulted.

CONDITION OF THE LIBRARY.—I have several times referred to the favorable influences exerted upon the condition of the library by the presence of the bindery. With the ability to make necessary repairs at once there is no excuse for broken bindings and loose leaves, and I am glad to say that in the particular of repairs the library is in good condition.

For the first time in several years we have been able to make an inspection of the departmental, or outlying, collections. This was done by Mr. Severance, the General Assistant. I am sorry to report that some of these collections were found in a very unsatisfactory condition. The action of the Board for their establishment was taken March 21, 1894. Two things required by the resolution adopted were:

1. Proper cases for the reception of the books.
2. Responsibility of the head of the department for their safety.

It was found that in some cases this responsibility had been delegated to persons whose tenure of office was of a brief nature, and whose successors did not take over this duty. This has been to the detriment, or loss, of the books. In the most serious case—that of the Nurses' Library at the Hospital—I have withdrawn the books until their safety shall be better assured. It is quite evident that in the case of these collections frequent inspection by the library force is necessary. The completion of the reclassification of the library last year made an examination of them possible during the year under consideration. An annual examination is on our schedule of work for the future—and oftener if circumstances seem to require it.

There were many volumes that could not be found when the library was reclassified and the outlying collections examined. The result of a painstaking search by Mr. Finney during the summer was the finding of about half of these. He is of the opinion that careful observation and checking during the coming year will reduce the number much more.

The books missed in the operations of the year, and of

which no traces have been yet found, are more than I have ever before reported for a single year. The list is as follows:

- Adams, H. C.—*Science of Finance.* 1898.  
Baker, G. P.—*Principles of Argumentation.* 1895.  
Bennett, C. E.—*Latin Grammar.* 1895.  
Diez, F.—*Zwei altromanische Gedichte.* 1852.  
Fiske, John.—*Destiny of Man.* 1866.  
“ “ —*Idea of God.* 1887.  
Hegel.—*Introduction to the Study of the Fine Arts.* Tr. by Bosanquet. 1886.  
McLaughlin, A. C.—*Lewis Cass (American Statesmen Series).*  
Marshall, A.—*Principles of Economics.* Vol. 1. All published. 1891.  
Matthews, Brander.—*Introduction to the Study of American Literature.* 1896.  
Matson, H.—*References for Literary Workers.* 1892.  
Roosevelt, T.—*Winning of the West.* Vols. 1-3.  
Russell, I. C.—*Glaciers of North America.* 1897.  
“ “ —*Lakes of North America.* 1895. 2 copies.  
“ “ —*Rivers of North America.* 1898.  
Strong, Josiah.—*The New Era.* 1893.  
Ten Brink.—*Five Lectures on Shakespeare.*  
Weil, H.—*Order of Words in the Ancient Languages.* Tr. by Super.  
1887.  
In all, 21 volumes.

It should be said that almost all of these were books of reference, permanently shelved in the Reading Room and accessible to all, or placed there as temporary reference books in response to requests from professors. This experience has led to the locating of all books behind the desk, except those of common reference.

Some mutilations of books and periodicals were discovered during the year, but not many. Attempts were made to discover the persons who had been guilty of these outrages, but without success.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR.—This has been very largely the routine work only. The unusual increase in the use of the library with which the year began, and the fact that the desk attendants are all of them new to the work, made an addition to this branch of the force necessary. At the October meeting of the Board relief was given in this particular by the employment of two additional attendants.

The following may be specified as extra work accomplished:

1. Completion, practically, of the change in the method of disposing of pamphlets.
2. Examination of outside collections.
3. Completion of an additional case for engravings and photographs, and the preparation and placing of these.
4. Completion, as far as possible, of files of college catalogues and reports, and their systematic arrangement.
5. Much more reference work than heretofore.
6. Solicitation of free material on a wider scale than usual.

THE FORCE AND WORK FOR 1902-1903.—Mr. Jordan, Mr. Finney, and Mr. Severance remain in the discharge of the duties heretofore performed by them. Miss Lane and Miss Belser will continue the work which they have been accustomed to do. The desk attendants will be Mr. R. E. Andrews, Mr. G. W. Barnum, Mr. M. A. Hodgdon, Mr. H. E. Olson, Mr. E. W. Waldron, Mr. R. I. K. Wood, and Mr. H. M. Comins. The two last named together cover only the full time of one man. Mr. Ernest S. Bates will have charge of the East Seminary Room and Mr. F. F. Potter charge of the West Room.

At its May meeting the Board authorized the employment of a person whose duty it should be to receive all books drawn in the Reading Room, when returned, duly credit them, and arrange and classify them for return to the shelves. The compensation allowed was \$750.00. The employment of an assistant cataloguer was also authorized at \$500.00. Mr. Edwin N. Brown has been engaged for the former work at \$600.00, and Mr. L. L. Forsythe to assist him at \$150.00. Miss Esther Braley has been engaged as assistant cataloguer.

There are three things that we shall try to accomplish, over and above the routine work.

1. *The Improvement of the Catalogues.*—An item of the library budget passed by you in May was the enlargement of the case containing the official catalogue. This will enable us to put that important instrument in order. Both catalogues, the official and the public, need to have many cards rewritten. There are those that were not properly written at the outset, and there are many others that are worn and soiled by constant

use. The assistant cataloguer whose employment was authorized by you, will aid greatly in bringing this improvement about.

2. *An Improved Arrangement of the Maps.*—This arrangement we had planned to make last year, but failed to bring it about. You have authorized the furnishing of the map room, and I do not think we shall fail to bring about the desired result this year. In a former report I referred to the importance that maps have assumed in the work of instruction.

3. *An Improved Arrangement of the Current Numbers of Periodicals.*—We have added considerably to the number of our periodicals without any addition to our facilities for handling them. You have authorized the construction of new pigeon holes, which was a necessary preliminary of this work. At the same time, by the proposed removal of the greater number of the newspapers from the East Room to the basement, we shall be able to afford the members of the faculties much needed facilities for using the periodicals.

A NEED OF THE LIBRARY.—There is a matter that I think it my duty to bring to your notice at this time. It is the greater demand that is now made upon the fund set apart for the purchase of books. For several years the annual appropriation of \$15,000.00 met the demand in a very gratifying way. The current literature relating to existing departments of instruction was kept up fairly well and we were able each year to do something towards acquiring the desirable books of past years. But the addition of new subjects to the curriculum in recent years has changed this. Within three years the following new courses of instruction have been established, viz: Administrative Law, Naval Architecture, Higher Commercial Education, Forestry, Insurance—five new courses of instruction. Except for a few books, having a bearing on other subjects also, and touching these subjects only incidentally, there was nothing in the library to serve as working material for these courses. The absolutely necessary books have been provided—at the expense, of course, of the old subjects—but a large outlay will be necessary to bring the literature of the new subjects up and, afterwards, to keep it up.

I do not forget that more room is needed for books and

for readers, but this is already known to you and I will not take time with what must be repetition.

#### THE OTHER LIBRARIES.

THE MEDICAL LIBRARY.—The additions to the Medical Library were 1,163 volumes and 200 pamphlets. Of these, 716 volumes were purchased, 297 presented, and 150 were the result of binding periodicals.

The total of bills certified to by me for this library was \$2,388.15. Of this sum, \$1,625.69 was for books and irregular periodical publications, and \$762.46 was for subscriptions to periodicals for 1902.\*

The gift of some rare volumes to this library, by Dr. H. S. Jewett, of Dayton, Ohio, has already been referred to in this report.

You appropriated in June, 1901, \$1,000.00 from the Bates Professorship Fund, to be expended by the new Bates Professor of the Diseases of Women and Children, Dr. Peterson, in bringing up the literature of his subject. Of this appropriation, \$869.04 had been expended June 30, 1902, and unfilled orders were out, covering the balance of \$130.96.

THE LAW LIBRARY.—The additions to the Law Library were 800 volumes. Of these, 656 were purchased and 144 presented. The following particulars in regard to this library I quote from the report of Professor V. H. Lane, Law Librarian:

"Our library force is made up of Miss Gertrude Elstner Woodard, as Assistant Librarian, with Mr. Charles R. Loomis assisting her. These persons, with what time I give to the work of the library, seem to be caring very well for our present needs. There has been put into the library during the summer vacation one large case for additions to our State Reports. I think our accommodations are now adequate for our needs for at least a year or two, provided we had a few feet of additional shelving to relieve our text-book section, which could be

---

\*Of the above sum of \$2,388.15, a part, \$311.09, was drawn from an accumulation of money appropriated for the Dental Library. The literature of one department in this case is in part identical with that of the other.

put in at a very little expense. I am pleased to note that during the past year we have commenced a card catalogue for our text-book section of the library and shall increase it during the present year as time can be found to do so. We hope soon to have it in a condition where it will serve a very positive need in the library.

“ Since the close of the last college year the heirs of the late Judge Thomas M. Cooley have very generously donated to the library a number of books from his library as a memorial collection. Our Faculty appreciate very deeply this remembrance of one who was so long associated with this Department, and whose great fame and learning gave to it so much of that impetus which has carried it to its present high standing.

“ Judge Henry H. Swan, of the Eastern District of Michigan, has generously contributed Puffendorff’s ‘Observations of the Universal Law,’ and Grotius’ ‘War and Peace,’ both of which are fine copies of old editions bound in vellum.”

THE DENTAL LIBRARY.—The additions to this library were 106 volumes, of which 20 were bought, 56 presented, and 30 were the result of binding periodicals. The bills certified to by me for dental literature strictly, amounted to \$76.73. There was in addition a draft upon this appropriation of \$311.09 for medical literature to which reference has already been made.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC LIBRARY.—The additions to this library were 115 volumes and 50 pamphlets. Of these, 63 volumes were bought, and 42 volumes and 50 pamphlets were presented.

The principal gifts were a set of the *Homœopathische Monatsblätter*, 1873-1901, from Dr. Richard Haehl, the editor, and a quantity of desirable medical matter, consisting of books, pamphlets, transactions and proceedings of societies, etc., from Dr. G. W. Bowen, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. The total of bills certified to was \$218.52.

THE BINDERY.

The outlay for the bindery during the year was as follows:

Wages.....	\$2,152 10
Materials, less \$18.00 for waste gold recovered.....	444 61
Total.....	\$2,596 71

The two following tables, prepared by Mr. Hollands, the binder, show the nature of the work done, the cost of it, and the distribution of the work among the departments.

The prices charged in making up the estimate of cost are those generally charged in outside binderies.

*Statement of Binding—July 1901 to June 1902.*

Summary.	No. of Pieces.	Estima- ted Ex- pense.	Expense per Volume.
Bound and rebound, leather, vols.....	1,348	\$1,292.10	0.96
Bound and rebound, cloth, vols.....	2,558	865.75	0.32
Repaired, resewed, etc., vols.....	1,060	269.33	0.25
Maps, charts, etc.....	64	11.75	
Labels and bookplates.....	4,347	108.14	
Covers, cases, etc.....	158	16.50	
Extra lettering, class numbers.....	1,649	49.47	
Plates guarded.....	541	9.81	
Special work.....	55	35.00	
Total .....		\$2,597.85	

*Distribution by Departments.*

<i>General Library.</i>	No. of Vol'mes.	Estimated Ex-pense.	Per Cent of Ex-pense.	Share of Expense.
Bound and rebound, leather.....	998	\$950.90		
Bound and rebound, cloth.....	2,213	715.55		
Repaired, resewed, etc.....	771	140.63		
Maps, charts, etc.....	64	11.75		
Labels and bookplates.....	460	1.80		
Covers, cases, etc.....	158	16.50		
Extra lettering, class numbers.....	1,649	49.47		
Plates guarded.....	541	9.81		
Special work.....	55	35.00		
	6,918	1,931.41	74.4	\$1,931.95
<i>Law Library.</i>				
Bound and rebound, leather.....	142	136.60		
Bound and rebound, cloth.....	7	3.50		
Repaired, resewed, etc.....	279	124.50		
Labels.....	3,878	106.34		
	4,306	370.94	14.3	371.33
<i>Medical Library.</i>				
Bound and rebound, leather.....	168	167.50		
Bound and rebound, cloth.....	296	71.50		
Repaired, resewed, etc.....	7	3.00		
	471	242.00	9.3	241.49
<i>Homoeopathic Library.</i>				
Bound and rebound, leather.....	8	750		
Bound and rebound, cloth.....	34	1105		
	42	1855	0.7	18.18
<i>Dental Library.</i>				
Bound and rebound, leather.....	32	29.60		
Bound and rebound, cloth.....	8	4.15		
Repaired, resewed, etc.....	3	1.20		
	43	34.95	1.3	33.76
			100.0	\$2,596.71

It is seen by referring to the first table that the cost of the work at ordinary prices was \$2,597.85. Comparing this with

the actual cost for labor and materials, \$2,596.71, there is a balance in favor of the bindery of \$1.14. This is the smallest balance yet reported, but such balances must always be affected by the amount of material bought, as compared with that used during the year. The number of employees was one less than in the year before, and, in consequence, both output and expense were considerably reduced.

On the basis of the percentages shown in the second table, the expense to be borne by each of the libraries is as follows:

General Library.....	\$1,931 95
Law Library.....	371 33
Medical Library.....	241 49
Homoeopathic Library.....	18 18
Dental Library.....	33 76
Total .....	<u>\$2,596 71</u>

The above amounts have been charged to the appropriations for the several libraries.

The following statement in regard to the bindery, from its establishment in February, 1896, to July 1, 1902, will be of interest:

Value of work done, based on outside prices...	\$15,263 59
Cost of Plant.....\$ 715 90	
Paid out in wages..... 11,371 58	
Cost of materials..... 3,181 24	<u>15,268 72</u>
Excess of outlay over value of work.....	5 13
Value of Plant and Material on hand....	<u>1,200 00</u>
To the credit of the bindery.....	\$ 1,194 87

I trust you will pardon me if, in concluding this report, I call attention to the fact that it is my twenty-fifth annual report as Librarian of the University, and that this year completes my twenty-ninth year of service in the Library.

When I assumed the duties of librarian in October, 1877, the Library occupied a part of the lower floor of the old Law Building; now the Library Building is one of the largest on the Campus; then there were upon the shelves 26,409 volumes; now there are 165,000 volumes; then the number of periodicals taken was 88; now 1,000 are taken; then the recorded

use of the Library, which was practically the whole use, was less than 50,000 volumes annually; now the recorded use, which does not exceed one-half of the actual use, is 167,949 volumes; then the accessions for the year were 667 volumes; this year 9,539 volumes were added; then the Library was open for use 10½ hours daily; now it is open 14¼ hours; then the force consisted of the Librarian, a lady doing clerical work, and a lad to assist in serving readers; now the force consists of the librarian, three assistants in charge of departments of work, three other assistants, eight desk attendants, two persons in charge of seminary rooms, and a bindery force of four persons.

Probably in no department of the University are the great changes wrought in the last quarter century more apparent than in this one.

The increase in the number of volumes in the time is creditable, but in this respect we have been outstripped by a number of other Universities. In the *use* of our books, however, I am convinced that we have surpassed all others. I will repeat what I have said in an earlier report, that the characteristic of the Ann Arbor student is *the reading habit*.

Very respectfully submitted,

RAYMOND C. DAVIS,

Librarian.

October 11. 1902.



